



15 MILLION FOR BONDHOLDERS

C.C.F. GOV'T TO CONSULT THE PEOPLE

Will Exercise Democracy in Setting Up Large Municipal Units

REGINA (CPA)—The Minister of Municipal Affairs in the Saskatchewan C.C.F. government, Hon. J. H. Brocklebank, has set at rest fears that the government would proceed with plans for organizing larger municipal units without consulting the people in the areas affected.

Speaking before one of the largest municipal conventions ever held in the province at Regina, the minister outlined the government's policy, showing that not only would municipal officers be consulted at every step but the final initiative for creating the larger units must come from the electors of the areas themselves.

Mr. Brocklebank was given a tremendous ovation from the more than 1,000 municipal delegates at the close of his speech.

The government plan, outlined by Mr. Brocklebank, is as follows:

A committee representative of the municipal affairs department and the Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities will draw up a complete plan of larger units for the province. It will take into consideration such factors as population, logical trading centres, roads, railroads and rivers with the purpose of having municipalities conform as far as possible to "natural communities."

Up to the People
This plan will be sent to every
(Continued on Page 8)



PERSONAL STUFF

BY
E. E. R.

IF THIS stuff is even less coherent than usual these weeks, it is because if it is to be written at all it must be done while the legislature is sitting. Right now the budget debate is on and at the moment the Chairman of the Social Credit Board is doing his stuff. Aud, wonder of wonders, he hasn't yet mentioned the C.C.F. Possibly the lecture he got from one of his own members following his tirade when he spoke on the Speech from the Throne, may have had some effect. Believe it or not there is a group of three in this house which is referred to as the "Official Opposition." It gets the passing reference from government members which its existence merits, and then the boys turn to us and really go to town. They must have exhausted all their anti-C.C.F. campaign speeches in the previous debate because so far in this one they've almost confined themselves to the budget! Amazing!

This afternoon Low resumed the debate on our resolution
(Continued on Page 7)

King George Greets Labor



Union leaders took time out from the World Trade Union Conference in London to greet King George at Buckingham Palace. Left to right: the king, Chu Hsueh-fan of China, R. J. Thomas, CIO, George Isaacs, Great Britain, Vassily Kuznetsov, USSR, and Vincente Lombardo Toledano, Confederation of Latin American Workers.

Coldwell on Radio Wednesday, Mar. 21

M. J. Coldwell, C.C.F. National Leader, will be heard in a CBC broadcast on Wednesday, March 21, from 8:30 to 9 p.m. M.D.T.

SAYS CALGARY IS 'CONGESTED AREA'

CALGARY—"Housing conditions in Calgary are shameful and pathetic," said J. W. Burrows, at a meeting of the Calgary Trades and Labor Council, on Friday of last week.

The council adopted a resolution to the city council urging that immediate action be taken to declare Calgary a "congested area" and to take steps to see that conditions were remedied.

One delegate stated that, if a family has one or two children, they are laughed at by landlords and will not be accepted under any condition. The long lists of ads begging for rooms in every edition of the paper was further proof of the great shortage of housing space in Calgary.

D. B. MacKenzie, Labor member to the Hospital Board, gave a detailed report of progress made in bettering cooking conditions for the staff of the General hospital.

A delegate of the dairy workers expressed disappointment that all their demands, with the exception of holidays, have been turned down by the Regional War Labor Board. The board had advised the union to re-open negotiations with the company. "We have been negotiating with the company for eight months without results," stated the delegate.

It was urged by Secretary Cushing that the committee on reconstruction and rehabilitation be again set to work. He emphasized the importance of this work in the immediate future. The executive will discuss the matter of a committee and bring it before the council at the next meeting on March 23.

MUNICIPALITIES HEAR SEED GRAIN PLANS OF GOV'T

REGINA—Announcement that legislation would be introduced at the present session of the legislature, empowering municipalities to return notes to farmers on payment of 50 per cent of the principal of the 1938 seed grain debt, was made by Municipal Affairs Minister J. H. Brocklebank. He was addressing delegates to the Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities convention in Regina.

The government planned to cancel outstanding seed grain advances covering the years 1930 to 1934, the minister said. The province would assume responsibility for a total amount approximating \$1,500,000. Recalling government promises to cancel similar debts for 1935, 1936 and 1937, Mr. Brocklebank stated, "we are trying to get this matter cleared up now."

Score Liberal Government's Housing, War Assets Policy

Miss Mary Crawford and Ald. H. D. Ainlay Speak at Edmonton Meeting

"Housing" and "Disposal of War Assets" proved two lively discussion topics when Ald. H. D. Ainlay, C.C.F. candidate for East Edmonton, and Miss Mary R. Crawford, C.C.F. candidate for West Edmonton, addressed the Edmonton C.C.F. monthly public meeting in the I.O.O.F. Hall on Tuesday evening.

President Art E. Thornton was in the chair.

Ald. Ainlay referred to the terrible toll which poor housing levies on communities in the form of juvenile delinquency, high infant mortality rates and disease. He pointed out that the need for housing had not arisen because of the war but had reached alarm.

(Continued on Page 6)

C.C.F. MEMBERS OPPOSE HUGE CASH HANDOUT

Social Credit Refund Scheme Shown to Be No Bargain For People

The C.C.F. Amendment

Following is the amendment to the budget moved by the C.C.F. members of the Alberta legislature:

"That in the opinion of this House the government—

"(a) having arbitrarily and unilaterally repudiated its contractual obligation to the holders of provincial bonds since 1936 in order to save money for the citizens of Alberta, but thereby destroying the province's credit, now proposes again arbitrarily and unilaterally to refund the debt on terms which lose for the people of the province millions of dollars without guaranteeing the re-establishment of the credit of the province;

"(b) while it proposes to pay this year about \$15,000,000 to the bondholders it has made no provision to increase by about one quarter of one million dollars grants for medical, dental, optical, hospital and funeral expenses for Old Age Pensioners and recipients of Mothers' Allowances, or to provide other greatly needed services;

"(c) by paying this colossal sum now to the bondholders would virtually destroy the financial means necessary to enable this province to make any worthwhile contribution to the rehabilitation of Alberta's sailors, soldiers, airmen, and members of the merchant marine;

"(d) by retaining this sum of money could greatly assist in solving Alberta's housing problem and, incidentally therefore, many servicemen and civilians now engaged in war work could be materially assisted in return to civilian peace-time occupations, not only in the building trades but in innumerable allied manufacturing, selling and distribution occupations."

Vigorously protesting the payment to the bondholders of proposed sums amounting to \$15,000,000 during the present year, C.C.F. members of the Alberta legislature on Wednesday moved an amendment to the budget on the refunding question.

Branding the refunding scheme of the government as "no bargain for the people of the province," Elmer E. Roper, C.C.F. Leader, showed that the government's policy has caused grievous losses to the poorer holders who were forced to sell at depressed prices, and has allowed speculators who bought such bonds to make enormous profits.

The amendment asks the legislature to register disapproval of the plan to pay \$8,400,000 in cash to the bondholders out of accumulated surpluses, thus "virtually destroying the financial means necessary to enable the province to make any worthwhile contribution to the rehabilitation of Alberta's sailors, soldiers, airmen and members of the merchant marine."

Speaking on the refunding issue Mr. Roper said "It is impossible to discuss the refunding proposal as outlined by the Premier, without being reminded of some of the related factors involved." "Therefore," he said, "before setting out our stand on the proposal there are some observations we desire to make with respect to the whole question of"

(Continued on Page 8)

CREDIT UNIONS IN SASK. BOOMING

REGINA, Sask.—Credit union business boomed in Saskatchewan during 1944, with total assets up by more than \$1,500,000, it was shown in the report of the department of co-operation and co-operative development, tabled in the legislature. Total assets of credit unions at December 31, 1944, were \$2,445,555, compared with \$797,707 a year ago, a gain of 207 per cent. There were 720, 125 loans in force at the end of 1944, compared with 356,597 at the end of the previous year. Loans for 1944 were \$1,635,995, up from \$821,643 in 1943.

Dr. Mary Hunter To Speak Monday To Women's C.C.F.

A Survey of Health Services in the U.S.S.R. in Peace and War, will be the subject of an address by Dr. Mary Hunter, at the next meeting of the Edmonton Women's C.C.F. Club. Dr. Hunter has made an extensive and up-to-date study of the development of medical services especially during the war years. The meeting will be held Monday, March 19, 8 o'clock, at the home of Mrs. F. C. Butterworth, 11012 83rd Avenue.

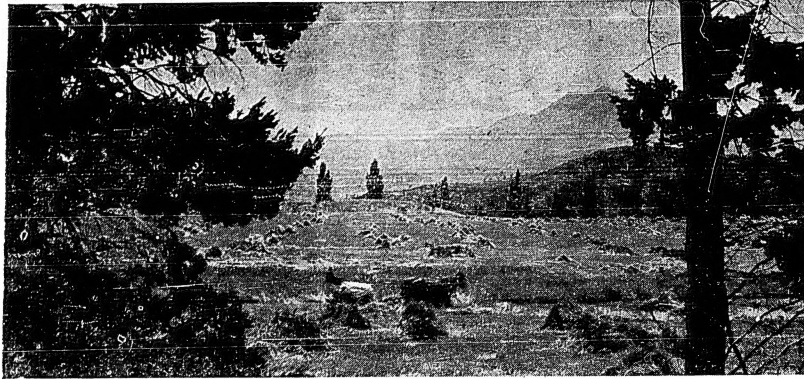
URGE GRATUITIES BE PAID PARENTS

Endorsing a resolution passed by the South Side branch of the Canadian Legion, the Edmonton C.C.F. at its meeting on Tuesday, went on record as urging, "That parents, whether or not they are in receipt of dependents' allowances, be paid war services gratuities according to the credit of those members (single) of their families who die in the service of their country."

Mrs. Fred White of the C.C.F. music group provided delightful violin solos. Mrs. Harry Scott was the winner of a hand-carved box designed by Jack Dennistoun for the CCYM.

New Zealand's PLANNED ECONOMY

By DR. STUART JAMIESON



The farmers of New Zealand have benefited greatly as a result of the agricultural program of the Labor government. It guarantees prices for staple products and higher income to farmers, through planned distribution by public purchasing and marketing boards. Above is shown a typical harvesting scene at Pembroke near Lake Wanaka. Army personnel are available to assist in harvesting the crops when not urgently needed in the war zones.

THE Socialist Labor Government of New Zealand has achieved wide recognition as an outstanding administration with many creditable contributions in the field of social and economic planning to its record. Some of its known achievements are:

(1) The most comprehensive social security program of any nation today, providing superannuation benefits for all persons over age and age benefits for all over as well as regular cash benefits for invalids, widows, orphans, idlers under 16, and the temporarily sick, disabled and unemployed.

(2) A public health program which provides free medical services and hospitalization to the entire population, including a major part of the cost of the service of dental practitioners, plus necessary drugs, medicine and surgical appliances, hospital care, complete maternity care, and various supplementary benefits, such as part of the costs of X-ray diagnostic service.

(3) A national housing program created by Reserved Bank credit, which 17,000 attractive quality low-rent homes, together with appropriate community facilities, were built in 150 years between 1937 and 1939—all in a country of only 1,500,000 people.

(4) An agricultural program which has provided, among other things, guaranteed prices for staple products and higher incomes to farmers, through planned distribution by public purchasing and marketing boards.

(5) A program of planned investment and industrial development that has brought about expansion of factory production and employment to New Zealand since the Labor Government took office in 1935.

ment took office in 1935.

Misrepresentation

The C.C.F.'s program of post-war planning and reconstruction for Canada parallels New Zealand's in many respects. Old party politicians, reactionary newspaper editors and other apologists for unregulated monopoly capitalism (euphemistically known as "free private enterprise") have therefore been bending every effort to attack and if possible discredit the New Zealand Government in the eyes of Canadians in the hope that this will react unfavorably upon the C.C.F. Thus, for instance, certain Liberal and Tory members of a parliamentary delegation who enjoyed the hospitality of the Australian and New Zealand governments last summer have been carrying on a series of vicious and misleading attacks on those two countries since returning to Canada.

They were followed by another bitter attack on New Zealand in an article in Saturday Night by one M. S. Nestor, described in the by-line as an "outstanding New Zealand economist." (It turns out, however, that Mr. Nestor is in reality the "Gladstone Murray of New Zealand"—namely, the Publicity Director of the Nationalist (i.e. Tory) Party of that country.)

The Winnipeg Free Press next picked up the canards about New Zealand from these rather dubious sources and spread them far and wide.

Disregard of Facts

Not only are these attacks extremely bad taste, attempting as they do to discredit the splendid war effort of an Allied Nation and fellow member of the British Commonwealth. What makes them even more odious is their complete disregard of the facts.

and their willingness to distort the truth in any way they see fit in order to achieve their shortsighted political objectives.

This series of articles is being written for The People's Weekly in order to correct the wilful misrepresentations about New Zealand on the part of Liberal and Tory politicians and newspapers. The facts presented below are drawn from reliable official publications, primarily the New Zealand Yearbook. Specific programs of the New Zealand Government in agriculture and other fields will be discussed in greater detail in later articles.

Economic Expansion

To hear the critics one would conclude that the Labor Government, in undertaking its bold experiments in such fields as public health, social security, housing and general economic planning, is driving New Zealand to bankruptcy and ruin. Nothing could be further from the truth! As a matter of fact New Zealand's economy has been undergoing healthy and continuous expansion since the Labor Party took over the reins of office from the Tory Nationalists in 1935.

This is an irrefutable fact. Statistics outlined below show a significant expansion in the basic fundamentals of national economic well-being, from 1935 (when the Labor Government first took office) to the end of 1939, the last peace-time year. Further expansion due to wartime expenditures are shown later.

The New Zealand economy is primarily agricultural in character, and is more dependent than is any other nation on foreign trade. According to the spokesmen of "free private enterprise" such conditions should make socialist planning ruinous and impossible. New Zealand, however, has successfully laid this mythical ghost.

From 1935 to the end of 1939 the total value of New Zealand's farm produce increased by 46 per cent, from £46.1 million to £67.3 million. (New Zealand Year Book, 1943, pp. 254-5). A large part of this increase, of course, was accounted for by a rise in prices.

The New Zealand government took office in the midst of extreme depression and low prices under Tory administration. Planned marketing of farm products at higher guaranteed prices was undertaken by public agencies. A better balanced output of various farm products was achieved and "overproduction" of some items reduced, thus bringing the farmer a much higher and more secure income. The over-all volume of farm output, however, did increase by 5 per cent or so during this period. (Ibid.)

Industrial output and employment underwent a far more rapid expansion during this four-year period. By 1937 they had attained levels never previously reached in New Zealand's history, and they continued to rise thereafter. (In Canada and the U. S. A., by contrast, industrial production and employment did not even reach the peak 1929 level until 2 or 3 years after the outbreak of war.)

The number of industrial est-

ablishments in New Zealand increased by 876 or almost 17 per cent, the total value of factory output increased by £35,123,000 or more than 44 per cent, factory employment increased by 23,177 or roughly 30 per cent, and total wages and salaries increased by £9,026,000 or almost 70 per cent, from 1935 to the end of 1939 (Ibid, p. 310).

New Zealand's foreign trade underwent corresponding expansion. From 1935 to the end of 1939 total exports increased by almost 25 per cent (from £46,538,000 to £58,040,000), and total imports increased by a little over 25 per cent (from £36,317,000 to £45,387,000). A "favorable balance of trade" i. e. an export surplus averaging about £8.5 million yearly was maintained during this period to service New Zealand's foreign debt, handle her shipping charges, and so on. (Ibid, p. 145).

Wartime Expansion

Since the outbreak of war, expansion along the lines outlined above has occurred far more rapidly. During the two-year period from 1939 to the end of 1941 total farm produce increased by about 23 per cent in value and 14 per cent in volume, the value of factory production by about 29 per cent, factory employment by 11 per cent, and total wages and salaries by 21 per cent. (Ibid, p. 310). New Zealand's foreign market likewise expanded more rapidly during the war; during 1939-41 exports increased by more than 16 per cent and imports by about 9 per cent, while the average export surplus rose to more than £21 million annually, thus vastly improving the country's international financial position. (Ibid, p. 145).

The Labor Government of New Zealand, in brief, has shown conclusively that, even in a small and predominantly agricultural country that is highly dependent upon foreign markets, a comprehensive program of expanding social services and human welfare, together with democratic socialist planning of domestic and foreign economic policy, can achieve a healthy growth in employment, production and standard of living. Little wonder that the Labor Government has been re-elected with a clear majority twice since it first came into office in 1935—a fact rarely mentioned by the critics.

How much more a richer and more highly industrialized country like Canada could achieve under a government such as that!

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A Bit of Nonsense

Sergeant (on rifle range):

"This new bullet will penetrate two feet of solid wood, so remember, keep your head down."

Minister (dinner guest): "And what will you do when you get as big as your mother?"

Little Jane: "Diet."

Hostess (at children's party to small boy): "Well, my little man, how are you?"

John (aged four): "Quite well, thank you, except for a bit of whooping cough."

Auctioneer: "What am I offered for this beautiful bust of Robert Burns?"

Man in Crowd: "That ain't Burns, that's Shakespeare."

Auctioneer: "Well, folks, the joke's on me. That shows what I know about the Bible."

Theater Manager: "Last night we had a fire in the chorus girls' dressing room. The firemen were there six hours."

Reporter: "Six hours to put out a fire in a dressing room?"

Manager: "Oh, no—only one hour to put out the fire; but it took five hours to put out the firemen."

Just a Moment Please!

In its February 10th issue the People's Weekly exposed to its subscribers the racket by which the notorious anti-C.C.F. paper, "Overseas Mail," is reaching the Canadian troops on active service. Just to remind you how it is done—large business corporations are subscribing to this paper on behalf of their former employees, who are now overseas. Too bad they couldn't subscribe so generously to their welfare during the 1930's.

These servicemen overseas are your husbands, your sons and your friends; they are fighting bitterly to win this War for you. Will you fight with equal vigor at home to win the Peace for them? How can you do this?—Simply by telling them the truth—send the People's Weekly for six months (\$1.00) to a relative or friend overseas.

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W. E. BOWEN

c/o People's Weekly



SOWING CONFUSION

This term "free enterprise" is a catch phrase designed to confuse the people on the economic and social issues facing the world after the war. Very much like the term, "Social Credit," it lends itself to a variety of interpretations to suit the interpreter. The term, "Social Credit" was used by the late Premier Aberhart to rally the exploited farmers of Alberta against Big Business and the "Big Shots." Mr. Solon Low uses the same term to champion the economic system which produced Big Business and Big Shots. It works like a handkerchief.

Gladstone Murray, the Canadian Goebbels for championing the capitalist system, uses the term "free enterprise" as meaning an economic set-up such as we had in 1939. That is, an economic system in which those who own and control the community's resources and means of life may use these means of life as they see fit, without consideration of social effects, good or evil, in a free-for-all competition to serve personal gain. The state function remains merely to act the policeman to protect the "competitors" from interference by the victims of this economic warfare and to render ambulance service to the victors.

Cleverly written pamphlets illustrating the merits of this kind of "free enterprise" have been published, but it appears that they do not register so well with people who have experienced the ills of this system. So, along comes Henry Kaiser, the famous shipbuilder, and describes free enterprise in different colors altogether. When he gets through painting the picture of "free enterprise" it looks very attractive. Only, of course, there ain't no such animal. It's not "free" at all, but enterprise in a straight jacket. But it goes to show how a catch phrase can be twisted to mean two different things.

Discussing "Peace and Free Enterprise" at the Metropolitan Opera Guild's Ninth Victory Ball, Mr. Kaiser called for "free enterprise" that would combine social justice and economic progress. He said: "For too many people free enterprise means the absence of regulation and control and the freedom to do anything. If we could agree on a definition of free enterprise that would incorporate both social justice and economic progress, we could afford to speculate on its relationship to peace. Business, both domestic and international, does need a large degree of freedom. It needs to be free from restraints of trade. It needs to be free not from bigness as such, which has its virtues, but from bigness for its own sake. It needs to be free from ruthless competition that destroys solely for the sake of building power to control price and distribution. Business needs to be free from power politics and vested interests, both private and national, which limit production and check the flow of goods throughout the earth. Business needs to be free from that type of ownership and management that never knew or has forgotten that goods and services belong to the people, to all of the people."

Which is just another way of saying that "free enterprise," as we know it has so many defects that it should be destroyed by public enterprise for public service. To suggest that "free enterprise" can free itself of the evils mentioned by Mr. Kaiser is to suggest that we could have wars that are free from death and destruction. Ridiculous.

The People Speak

Letters to the editor may be published under a pseudonym, but in each case the name and address of the writer must be forwarded to the editor as evidence of good faith. The People's Weekly takes no responsibility for opinions expressed by correspondents and will not publish any letters exceeding 250 words in length.

PRICE STABILIZATION ACT.
Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: I should like to point out that the "Agricultural Prices Stabilization Act" proposes to arrange for the export of surplus products and the maintenance of reasonable prices on the domestic market. The Act does not definitely provide for the producer minimum or floor prices for farm products regardless of the actual selling price. (These are to be gauged by the actual price which prevails with regard to that commodity.)

Provision is made in the Act to enable the Prices Stabilization Board to provide subsidies or take other measures to avoid price collapses. In the event that so-called floor prices should be placed so low that in the farmers' estimation production would only be done at a loss, then it would not be reasonable to expect the farmer to maintain maximum production at such a price level. On the other hand the government can always refuse to accept more than a stipulated quota at a ceiling price. This has been done under the quota regulations and always provided the government with plenty of latitude for a way of escape if in their opinion the price is a stimulation to surplus production.

If we may be allowed to take the words of Mr. Taggart at their face value when he says, "If we can find a way to forestall thirty, forty and fifty cent wheat prices we may have to forego \$3.00 wheat," we would reply that, if the Board regards thirty, forty and fifty cent wheat as just as ridiculously low as \$3.00 wheat is high, then we are in accord with him and agree that somewhere equidistant between these points, Parity lies.

Farmers should watch closely the administration of this Act as while it can, if applied with courage, serve a useful purpose, it is sufficiently elastic that it could prove to be only another costly piece of interfering administrative machinery that does not administer to the interests of the farmers, and cannot in any event take the place of an intelligent Parity Price Policy.

H. E. NICHOLS.

Secretary, Alberta
Farmers' Union.
102 LaFleche Bldg.,
Edmonton, Alta.

THAT LOW DENIAL

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: There is a dispatch from Edmonton published in Calgary in which the Hon. Solon E. Low, National Leader of the Social Credit party is reported to have denied the truth of what he terms "an utterly false statement emanating from the C.C.F. paper, the People's Weekly."

His attempt to damn the C.C.F. paper in regard to his stand in the matter of taxing Co-ops, is utterly absurd and has not the slightest justification.

He accused the "People's Weekly" of making a false statement. The C.C.F. paper bases its remarks upon a report of his speech made in Ottawa, quoting the "Ottawa Citizen" as its authority. If the "Ottawa Citizen" misquoted him he should damn that paper.

This is another case of the too apparent policy of his, and of the Social Credit organization, of continuous mud-slinging at the C.C.F. by every possible means at their disposal, including the radio. He makes a speech in Eastern Canada and then endeavors to bamboozle the people in Alberta that he did not say what a reliable paper in Ottawa reports he did say.

B. A. S.

Calgary.

PUBLIC ENEMY NO. 1
Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: In support of a letter by W. G. Hobbs, of Marshall, Saskatchewan, re abolishing "price tags," I think it is time we of that mind—and there are several of us—should raise our voice in this wilderness, for I am convinced therein lies our only solution.

The "Love of Money" is still the cause of all our troubles. How often have you read this—"All plans have been worked out in detail. The financing of the project is still unsolved."

"The whole undertaking was abandoned due to financial difficulties," etc., etc.

Money is the medium of iniquity. It is a restricting force where only it who has may have. What couldn't you do if you had the price?

If anything needs to be restricted it should be done by ration and not by "prior agreement." Wipe out the money restriction and turn us loose and there will soon be no need to restrict anything.

Notice I said, "turn us loose." Yes, loose our fetters, deliver us from bondage. "Whatsoever ye loose on earth shall be loosed in Heaven."

Keep money and you keep chaos. Wipe it out and you have paradise. You will be known for what you are and not for what you have.

We could have not only a "share the wealth" but a "help yourself" economy. We could have solved the problem of production, then why not let us consume all we can and exchange the surplus? Waste should be Public Enemy No. 1 instead of a virtue as under financial bondage.

Hoping this makes you mad enough to reply.

Yours for.

FREEDOM.

HOW ABOUT IT, MR. LASH?
Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: G. H. Lash, executive assistant to the president of War Assets Corporation, stated not so long ago, "Sunbosing later on we are asked to dispose of thousands of pairs of socks and sweaters while at the same time the knit-mill mills are trying to re-absorb employees from the armed forces. If we dump those socks and sweaters on the market the mills won't be able to operate and a lot of people will be out of work. In a case like that, wouldn't it be more sensible to unravel the wool and turn it back to the mills for re-knitting, rather than sell the socks and sweaters and pay, dole to those left out of work?"

This is the stupidest capitalistic policy I ever heard (an example of what we might expect in the post-war period). We are supposed to be living in a modern world which welcomes saving devices. Mr. Lash might as well go one better by stopping the machinery in these mills and instead have the people knit the socks, etc., by hand. If there are still idle hands, then these can tear the mills down after which once more rebuild them.

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Write for Catalogue



By H. ZELLA SPENCER.

In my last letter I gave you that one quotation on education about which you could think. Do you remember? It was the comment of a writer who said that the whole basis of present-day education he felt to be wrong since its aim was directed to personal enhancement, not to fitting us for playing a part in helping forward our civilization.

I had forgotten the name of the writer and could not refer you to him. I did know he was from the United States and while he might be referring to education the world over, one would naturally suppose he had that of his home country particularly in mind.

This time I can do some better. I can refer you to a Canadian writer and I can tell you who he is. Naturally his comments will be with the thought of Canadian education most in mind, although they apply, to a greater or less degree, to education everywhere.

This time I am referring to a pamphlet, "Education for Dynamic Democracy," by Dr. Carlyle King of Saskatchewan. It is based, as it explains, upon a brief

on educational policy and was submitted to a C.C.F. conference at Regina.

I obtained my copy at the C.C.F. office in Winnipeg. I hope that editor will be kind enough to append a note telling you the price and where to get it. I should like to think of everyone of you reading it. Also I should like to think of our educational authorities reading it and doing more than reading it.

I shall not spoil it for you by giving bits here and there. You will want it all I think. Especially when I tell you the first sentence I happened to read as I opened was this: "Now, we teach youngsters that it is wrong to steal pencils from each other. We should teach them that it is equal wrong to steal the nation's resources, to steal the fruit of the farmer's toil, to steal a man's life by sweat-shop labor. In short, we should teach them that the exploitation of one's fellows is grand larceny and first degree murder."

(Editor's Note: "Education for Dynamic Democracy" will be available at the People's Weekly Bookshop. Watch for an announcement in next week's issue

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AGAINST CASH HANDOUT

WHEN Flight Lieutenant Liesemer moved his resolution calling for the payment of medical and hospital expenses of old age pensioners and the widows and orphans who are the recipients of mothers' allowances, Premier Manning gave the legislature a lecture on the need for the reform of the monetary system before a trifling quarter of a million dollars could be appropriated for such a purpose.

But the government is going to dig up fifteen million dollars this year to give to the bondholders, and it tries to surround this colossal handout with an aura of hushed sanctity. When the C.C.F. members of the legislature dared to question the terms of the deal their arguments were met with petulant abuse from the head of the government.

Estimates for 1945-46 show that the government will pay \$6,566,834 to the bondholders in the next year in interest and for retirement of debt. The C.C.F. members of the House were entirely right in protesting against the payment of another \$8,400,000 at this time to make a total of \$15,000,000, which would deplete the cash reserves acquired by reason of buoyant wartime revenues.

We believe that the people of the province will agree with Messrs. Roper and Liesemer in their contention in the legislature. Although to refund the provincial debt it may be necessary to acknowledge an additional obligation approximately equal to that which the government proposes to hand out in bonuses to the bondholders, the province's cash surpluses which would provide the only means of making any worthwhile contribution to the rehabilitation of our service men, should not be depleted by cash payments of \$15,000,000 in the next year.

MUST HAVE UNIFIED SYSTEM

RURAL electrification has never been accomplished anywhere without a unified power system in which the more profitable bulk business obtained in the urban and industrial areas helps to take care of the scattered and therefore relatively unprofitable country areas. The province of Alberta shows that of the 110,000 farms in the province only 5,000 have electricity, and only 500 of these are connected to power lines. The rest have domestic plants, windchargers and other devices.

Just before the election last summer, after we had aroused public interest in the question, it was announced by the Alberta government that it had arranged with the power companies to provide electricity to about 100 homes in certain areas. After the job was done there was a welter of publicity about it showing farm women sitting down watching their electric washing machines run. One hundred homes! At that rate all the farms in the province will have electricity in just exactly one thousand years.

A C.C.F. government in Alberta would have acquired for the people the privately owned power plants and distribution facilities of the province and with a unified system could have begun immediately to extend rural lines at a rapid rate. There will not be any extensive development of rural electrification until this is done.

PENNIES FOR THE PEOPLE

IN REPLY to questions asked in the legislature by the Leader of the C.C.F., the Minister of Lands and Mines disclosed the fact that in the year 1942 the government had received a total revenue from some twenty oil companies of \$287,226.01. The financial statements of the companies show that they had net profits of \$2,999,609 and had set aside out of profits the sum of \$3,727,844 for depreciation and depletion reserves, making a total gain of \$6,727,453.

In the case of one company, Imperial Oil's Royalite the total gain of the company for the year was \$2,122,542. The province received only \$74,450. Home Oil got \$1,164,207 and the province, \$36,889.

This is the sort of thing that the Social Credit government in its solicitude for "free private enterprise" calls developing the province's resources in the interests of the people.

It was generally believed that the things said or left unsaid by members of the Alberta government regarding the drive to tax the savings effected by co-operative activity, gave an impression of assent to the taxing proposal that was more apparent than real. The resolution moved by the C.C.F. members in the legislature was introduced in the innocent belief that when the members of the Social Credit group were given an opportunity to come out into the open in support of the co-operatives' claim, they would welcome the opportunity to do so. However, the introduction of an evasive, political amendment to the C.C.F. motion, and some of the statements of Social Credit members of the House, simply confirmed the doubts which previous statements had aroused.

THE THIRD COLUMN

We will pay \$1.00 each issue for which the editors consider to be the best bit of published news or comment clipped from newspapers or magazines, not to exceed 100 words. Address it to: The Third Column, The People's Weekly, Edmonton.

"Three business men who had eaten a good lunch were discussing who should pay."

"Let me pay," said the first. "I pay super-tax. So the government will pay three-quarters of it."

"I will pay," argued the second. "I pay excess profits tax. So the government will pay all of it."

"No," said the third, "I am on cost-plus contracts. I will pay and make a profit on it."—London Daily Herald.

"In passing, I would like to suggest that the only Canadian worthy to represent Canada at the Peace Table is a young man named E. C. Manning."—Extract from Main Street, edited by M. N. James, in Canadian Social Credit.

Reader's Comment: "Too bad their Federal leader, Solon Low, is not worthy of accompanying him!"

"At a dinner party given in Washington to the Chinese Ambassador, Dr. Wellington Koo, the Ambassador was seated next to a business man. The business man was very quiet, pondering what the Chinese gentleman had said. Finally he leaned over and said in a low and distinctly Chinese voice: 'Dr. Koo smiled and nodded. Well satisfied with the conversational tour de force, the business man retired back into his own thoughts. But when the dinner was over, he was astonished when the toastmaster called for his Excellency the Chinese Ambassador, and his neighbor rose up and delivered a speech in faultless English. When the Ambassador sat down, he turned to the by-now sadly deflated business man, and said: "Like a speech?"—Lester Powell in the BBC overseas series, Life at Home.

"The fundamentals of human nature cannot be changed by legislation. Socialism presupposes and assumes that people are prepared to submerge their personal selfishness and desire for gain to the 'spirit of gain.' Thus we must assume that graft and selfishness have no foundation. If and when the principles of Christianity become the dominating characteristic of the great majority of human beings, Social Socialism may work, but at the present stage of human development it is not practical."—K. B. Clydeale, who told the Tuesday night Club why he is opposed to the C.C.F.—St. Mary's Journal, Argus, Ontario.

REGINA, Feb. 24 (CP)—The Saskatchewan legislature dropped its case and rocked with laughter Thursday night as P. J. Hooge (L) Rothern, discussed the proposed Swift Current plant for making horsemeat.

"I hate to see this inglorious end to a horse—it goes in at one end of the plant a horse and comes out baloney at the other," Mr. Hooge said.

"That reminds me of the Liberal party."

He was interrupted by the laughter of the C.C.F. government members.

Then he continued:—"The Liberals, like the horses, served Saskatchewan well, but like the rest of the province they were caught in the C.C.F. meatgrinder in the provincial election last June 16."



WILLIAM IRVINE'S WEEKLY COMMENT

Capitulation to Big Shots

SINCE 1935 the Social Credit party has been moving toward the Big Shots. The first move was made when Mr. Magor was taken on as an expert instead of Major Douglas; the final move was made by Premier Manning in the budget just presented to the legislature. It is a complete capitulation to the Big Shots. It is inconceivable that the people who voted for Social Credit in 1935 can swallow the present budget without so much as a healthy burp.

The engaging of Mr. Magor brought about a serious schism in the party and very nearly wrecked the government. The government managed to survive by hook and crook and it learned a lesson. That lesson was that as long as the people in the country were alive to government action and as long as they believed in the Social Credit story which won the election, it would not do to too precipitate in moving into bed with the Big Shots. Apparently the time has come at last. The Manning budget is a Big Shot budget. It undertakes to pay all the debts which have been repudiated for ten years and makes provision to pay \$8,400,000 to the Big Shots in lieu of unpaid interest.

Demand Results

TO have repudiated the debts in the first place may have been wiser. To have assumed the power to legislate in respect to interest rates was unconstitutional. But as long as the government got away with it, they could boast to the people of the country that so many millions had been saved in interest and that the Big Shots were being held at bay. This year's budget knocks all that on the head. There is now no longer any pretence at fighting the financial interests. The bankers now head the Alberta parade. Premier Manning marches in line singing the Halleluiah Chorus; Mr. Solon Low supports the rear, a position he is well fitted to occupy. His wild irresponsible screaming against the C.C.F. may bring dividends to his campaign fund, but will never bring the proffered dividends to the Alberta people.

This is all a perfectly natural occurrence. For the Social Credit party has never made any bones about its acceptance of capitalism. It is the champion of the legal rights of private corporations to own and to operate for their profit the means by which the people live. That being so it was an absurdity to think that Social Credit could serve capitalism without serving the bankers who are the capitalists par excellence. This love feast with the bankers is a "result," but not the result which in 1935 the people were taught to demand.

Betrayal of Faithful Followers

THINK of it! \$8,400,000 in bonuses to bondholders. Why not \$8,400,000 to health services, to education or to build homes for our returning men of the fighting forces? If the premier had put as a first plank in his platform last election that he intended to give this enormous amount in bonuses to bondholders, would he have been elected? That does not seem possible.

But if it is to be assumed that he would have been elected with such a plank in his platform, then the inevitable conclusion is that the people who voted Social Credit in the two previous elections stood for nothing. On the other hand,

if such a plank in his platform would have defeated him, as we believe it would and should have done, then he cannot claim now to truly represent the people of this province.

This budget may be properly taken as the price which the people of Alberta have to pay for the support given to the Social Credit party by Liberals and Conservatives at the last election. The old parties knew what they were doing. But apparently the rank and file of Social Creditors did not know anything about a secret deal of this sort. But they must know now. What, if anything, are they going to do about it? Social Credit people have been faithful in their support of the government on the basis of the 1935 platform. They have waited ten years for nothing. They did not deserve this betrayal.

Best Government For Bankers

THERE are two important things to be noted in respect to the bondholders' bonuses. The first is that by repudiation in the past, the bonds dropped in value, the rich people held on and bought out the low priced bonds from the poorer people. This budget will have the effect of putting Alberta bonds back to par. Therefore the repudiation policy played into the hands of the wealthiest of the bondholders while it stripped the poorer people of their savings.

The second thing is that the highest bonus is to be paid to those who held bonds at the highest interest rate: \$9.00 on every hundred dollar bond at 6%; \$7.50 on every hundred dollar bond at 5%; and \$6.00 for every hundred dollar bond at 4%. Justice would have reversed this procedure. Those who hold bonds at 6% have already been more than well paid; those who hold the 4% bonds had a better right to a bonus than the others.

What a sequel of dark defeat to the sparkling promising story which elected this government in 1935. Here we had a government of alleged financial experts. And from the beginning to the present no government in Canada has ever made such a lamentable mess of a province's finances. What would Mr. Low say if a C.C.F. government brought down a budget presenting the bondholders with \$8,400,000 of the taxpayers' money as a gift? The bankers will regard the Social Credit government as the very best government the bankers ever owned.

Farmers, Workers, Are Capitalists?

SPAKING in the debate in reply to the Speech from the Throne, Hon. Solon Low made it clear that he had resigned his portfolio of his own free will. We feel sure that we are right when we say that nothing that Mr. Low has ever done since accident brought him into public prominence, has pleased the people as much as his resignation. As leader of the government, no doubt Premier Manning would say "amen" to that too.

Another thing which Mr. Low said in his hour and a half of raving on the floor of the legislature, was that "Every farmer is a capitalist" and that laborers who have bank accounts are also capitalists. Well, all we can say in this brief space is, that if farmers are capitalists, they ought to have had enough of capitalism by now and more than enough of Mr. Low. If the laborers of Canada, who, according to statistics, receive on the average only enough income to maintain a subsistence level, are capitalists, they too should

(Continued on Page 7)

7.00

SASKATCHEWAN LABOR LAWS SABOTAGED BY LIBERAL GOV'T

TORONTO—"The Federal Liberal government in the interest of employers is sabotaging the Saskatchewan government's labor legislation," said Eamon Park, Director of Organization for the Political Action Committee of the Canadian Congress of Labor, in the following statement issued over the week-end:

"The Federal government has given the legislature a lecture on the monetary system before a trifling sum of dollars could be appropriated for special aid last year."

But the government is going to dig in this year to give to the bondholders the terms of the deal their arguments are made from the head of the government either

Estimates for 1945-46 show that provincial \$6,566,834 to the bondholders in the Federal and for retirement of debt. The House were entirely right in protesting, is of another \$8,400,000 at this time that \$200,000, which would deplete the cash, is not reason of buoyant wartime revenues.

We believe that the people of the Trade Messrs. Roper and Liesemer in their

Diallows Holidays

"The Federal government, through the chairman of the National War Labor Board, after consultation with the Department of Justice, has disallowed the two weeks holidays with pay ordered by Saskatchewan legislation. It has ruled that only the very weak provisions of D.B. 17 of the War Labor Board shall apply. This restricts holidays with pay to one week and in addition sets out many conditions which make it impossible for many workers to receive any holidays at all. When this decision of the chairman of the National War Labor Board was taken up with Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labor, he refused to intervene.

Restriet Minimum Wage

"The same story can be told about Saskatchewan's Minimum Wage Law. The Federal government has refused to allow the province to raise its minimum wage above \$16.80 per week, and even this is to be granted only to workers employed forty-eight hours per week or longer. The Federal government has set aside the provisions of over-time rates for workers receiving minimum wages and has disallowed additional pay for Sunday and holiday work.

"Whereas the Saskatchewan government has ordered that workers on a regular forty or forty-four hour week should receive the minimum weekly wage, the Federal government, acting



EAMON PARK,
Director of Organization for the Political Action Committee of the Canadian Congress of Labor

under war-time powers has disallowed the operation of this part of the legislation.

Ignore Recommendations

"The Federal government has ignored the recommendations of the government of Saskatchewan with respect to the appointment of the personnel of the Regional War Labor Board. The Federal government has been most anxious to appoint Mr. Justice McInven, recently appointed to the Saskatchewan bench after his retirement as Liberal M.P. for Regina,

as top man in wage control in Saskatchewan in spite of the protests of the provincial government and the objections of all sections of the labor movement.

"Only months after the request was made the Federal government acceded to the request of the Saskatchewan government to give a place to a C.C.L. representative on the board. In other appointments since made it has refused to take the advice of the Saskatchewan administration. With the exception of the C.C.L. nominee none of the so-called labor representatives on the board have had the approval of their own organizations for their appointments.

The personnel of the Saskatchewan Regional War Labor Board is almost completely unacceptable to labor. It is reactionary in every sense and extremely legalistic in handling workers' appeals for improved wages. Its obvious role, at the insistence of the Federal government, is to do all in its power to protect Saskatchewan industrialists in the face of the new provincial legislation.

"The record is such that labor's only conclusion can be that the Federal Department of Labor under the leadership of Mr. Humphrey Mitchell has launched a campaign, in the interests of the bosses, and under the cloak of war-time powers enjoyed by the Federal administration, to cripple Saskatchewan's labor legislation."

Score Liberal Government's

(Continued from Page 1)

ing proportions in the pre-war years. It was a problem that concerned everyone in the community.

"Garden Cities"

He referred to England's experience with "Garden Cities" and mentioned the case of Letchworth where industrial workers lost only half as many man-days through illness as did workers in other industrial towns. The death rate was also much lower in this model town.

Three different federal departments are engaged in housing projects in Canada with somewhat tragic results, Aid. Ainlay said. He instanced the case of the Edmonton war-time houses to be built without basements, and which would not be satisfactory for the climate. They are to be heated with stoves. Another department building houses under the Soldier Settlement plan insists on houses with basements, he said.

Aid. Ainlay recalled that he had presented a resolution that the city council for a municipal housing scheme, thirteen years ago, when labor and material were available, but it was not seriously considered. Edmonton's housing situation was deplorable and there was no well-devised scheme to alter the situation. Good housing was not possible unless the people had decent incomes or the government subsidized housing.

The C.C.F. Plan

The East Edmonton candidate said the C.C.F. would make it possible for a worker to secure sufficient income to take care of his housing needs. The C.C.F. manifesto called for the establishment of a permanent Dominion Housing Authority, to work in co-operation with provinces and municipalities in the preparation and launching of a comprehensive program of housing and community planning. The C.C.F. would provide low interest loans, large scale construction, under public or co-operative auspices of low rental housing in town and country; elimination of slums; subsidies to provincial, municipal or co-operative housing undertakings; conversion of suitable war plants, under public ownership, to the production of building materials and household appliances.

Miss Crawford, in telling the story behind the headlines in the disposal of war assets, pointed out that from August, 1939, to December, 1943, the Canadian government spent \$10,824,000,000 for war purposes, including munitions, materials and foodstuffs to other countries, crown plants, defence construction, etc. She stated that Hon. C. D. Howe estimated that \$3,000,000,000 would be subject to disposal at the close of hostilities, \$1,430,000,000 being owned by the Canadian people.

Big business men were worried lest these war plants get into competition with free enterprise. She referred to a brief presented to the head of the Senate reconstruction committee by the Canadian

Manufacturers Association asking that industrial interest most concerned be consulted before any disposition was made of these war assets. She pointed to a story in Toronto Saturday Night wherein it was related how officials of the Department of Munitions and Supply were consulting industry as to the disposal of the people's goods. The President of the Crown Assets Corporation, J. B. Carswell, was also on record against the War Assets Corporation competing with industry.

C.C.F. members of parliament attacked the set-up and some improvement has been made in policy, such as stating the purpose would be to sell goods as directly as possible from the government to the ultimate consumer with no outright sale to dealers for resale at any price the dealer likes to charge. Provision is also made for a fixed ceiling price and priorities to most essential users. Annual reports must be made to parliament and also assets valued over \$15,000 may not be disposed of except by special order-in-council. However, Miss Crawford pointed out, there has been no report to parliament since April, 1944. Disposals have been going on for a year, and, she declared, "some people have the uneasy feeling that it has been a Roman holiday."

Many contracts had been signed for disposal of goods before the government altered the terms of sale, she observed. Miss Crawford charged that these contracts "require the government to dispose of assets at specially low prices to monopoly interests which are therefore in the position of being able to see that these assets will not be able to compete with them in the post-war period." In this connection she cited Defence Industries Limited. Corporations are given the opportunity of purchasing the plants at fire sale prices and the provision for accelerated depreciation makes it possible for favored corporations to acquire plants at the expense of the Canadian people. There was no comparable provision for accelerated depreciation for the bodies of men killed on the battlefields, she declared.

Corporations who won't co-op-

erate unless they receive concessions, are the real ones who maintained. She pointed out the case of manufacturers who refused to produce war materials until the five per cent profit was removed. The government did not have the nerve to insist that the war fought on a basis of equal sacrifice, she maintained. Jas. MacKinnon boasted that two million dollars the government had invested in the Repair Plant, "but," she said, "he did not tell us what plans to give it away." Returned men would like it for training centre, she pointed out. The people of Edmonton would be interested in seeing contract entered into between government and Aircraft Industries.

Miss Crawford contended the only way to ensure a deal for the people was to demand that the government to Ottawa C.C.F. government to Ottawa C.C.F. was opposed to conditions which tend to enhance the policy position of companies. Aluminum Co. of Canada, which is publicly owned by the people of Canada," she said, and as by Stanley Knowles in the House of Commons, they should be controlled by the government as a comprehensive national plan for the provision of full and employment and a standard of living for our people.

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LABOR DIRECTORY

Look Here for Information Regarding Officers, Meetings, etc. of Trade Unions and Other Labor Organizations in the Province

EDMONTON

Brewery, Flour, Cereal & Soft Drink Workers of America No. 314—Meets 2nd Wednesday in Labor Hall, President J. Shirlew, 10868 92nd Street, Soft Drink Branch Secretary 1937 80th Avenue, phone 33916, Secy. Treasurer J. Flower, 10832 75th Street, phone 71937. Delivered delegate J. Lindsay 10764 96th Street, phone 23941.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1325, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, 1325 1st St., President W. D. McAllister, 1558 9th Ave., Vice-Pres. W. G. Stanton, 12085 94 St., Fin. Sec. L. D. Polard, 9228 101 Ave., Rec. Sec. Chas. D. Blair, 10220 107 St., Treasurer, J. A. B. Smith, 11882 95A St., Conducing Sec. J. E. E. 9212 102A Ave., Warden, G. R. Frowse, 9513 109 Ave., Treasurer J. M. Henning, 11803 98 St., D. B. Blair, 11804 98 St., G. W. Searns, 11828 87 St.

Fire Fighters, No. 229, International Association of Fire Fighters, No. 2 Hall, President, Tom Steele, 10218 St., Edmonton, Secy. Treasurer, John A. Slaton, 85th St., Edmonton, phone 722.

Garment Workers of America, No. 104—Meets second Friday every month in Labor Hall, Pres. Mrs. Adele Cox, 10155 97th, Recording Secretary, Mrs. K. P. Nuk, 6401 118th Avenue.

Railway Carmen No. 448, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, 128 Eleventh St., Edm., Secy. J. O. Finn, 1115 10th St., S. Hamilton, 10390 87 Ave.

CALGARY

Electrical Workers Union—Local International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 128 Eleventh St., East, Calgary, President, Andrew Secretary, E. O. Finn, 1115 10th St., W. Keyes, Treasurer, Harling, Box 114, Calgary, Al.



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World Government

By LORNE INGLE

day the peoples of the world will be governed by—in their national and administrative—a world government, freely-elected, representative of all countries in proportion to their population. This is the dream of thinkers through the ages: A par-

of man. It will be chosen, not various national governments, for that would make the existence and effectiveness of the international body dependent on continued agreement among all its member states), but directly by the people themselves.

World-wide elections will be held and international parties will be putting across boundaries that they did not exist.

That day arrives there an end to the exploitation and by another. The peoples of the world, in for example, most of the peoples of Africa and probably the inhabitants of Asia South Sea Islands, and will become wards of the international government. Dominion will be appointed to nations, to develop their resources and industries in order to standards of living may, and to guide them along the road to self-government. None will see their exploit- self-seeking imperialism.

will be equality of access

NATIONAL STUFF

continued from page one

the taxation of savings by co-operation while in the hands of the co-op. His speech was a perversion of name-calling in referred to as "totalitarian" and other nice things, introduced an evasive, worded a amendment so ambiguous that the premier to admit that it was interpreted in two ways was Low's idea, but it obvious, so raw indeed, did not dare to let it go and the Attorney General to adjourn the debate to give them a chance at their amendment. Bourcier Ste. Anne in a burst nearly gave the show moved, seconded by Willingdon, an amendment which had of describing the co-op as profit-making organization, the same as any other corporation. In his speech but that.

are, we pointed out that those adopted such an amendment it would be in contradiction of all the co-operatives to profit associations formed service for their members at cost. This is the one that has been upheld. It is a fundamental principle of the co-operative movement of the principles upon is based. The Premier to follow us to say that the amendment to the also, although for reasons from that which advanced. So when the taken only Bourcier, and a few others shouted "Aye," against a chorus. But the incident where Mr. Bourcier, Mr. and some of their pals at least deserve credit honest about it and not prepared to hide behind every amendment. By the debate is resumed on this paper will have been. My prediction is

to the rich raw materials of the earth wherever they may be. For the first time a body will exist which can effectively deal with the monstrous cartels that are now strangling world trade.

The profiteering, gambling and speculation that goes on today in the foreign exchange of every country will be ended by the creation of a world banking and monetary system, publicly owned. World airways, postal, cable and other communications systems will come under the jurisdiction of the world government.

When boundaries between nations have to be adjusted and when minority population shifts are required, the international government will take the responsibility. The armies and navies of the world will disappear into an international police force.

The realization of these dreams is still a long way off, but slowly, haltingly and with much bungling the world is moving towards their fulfillment. The progress made by international conferences—Teheran, Dumbarton Oaks, Bretton Woods, Yalta, Chicago, San Francisco and others that have been and will be held to determine the kind of post-war world we are to have—can only be judged in relation to the steps taken towards or away from the ideal.

In particular, the degree of progress made at the coming San Francisco gathering starting April 25th, will be largely measured by the willingness shown by participating nations to surrender some of their national sovereignty to the international authority created there.

MUST BE BOLD IN PLANNING-CRIPPS

LONDON, England—We must be bold in our experiments to root out unemployment and to set up full employment for our people after the war, said Sir Stafford Cripps, Minister of Aircraft Production, at Bristol recently.

"We must replace the libertarianism of private enterprise by a planned system of economy which calls for a considerable measure of state control and ownership," he said.

"We cannot meet the exigencies of the post-war situation by merely returning to the pre-war organization of our industrial production.

"The sanctity of property must give way to the sanctity of human life."

That, said Sir Stafford, would be the central issue for the next general election on which the people would have to decide.

He did not believe that the policy on paper of the two parties would be so very different in the matter of social services.

When State Controls

"The Labor Party believes that we shall get more efficiency, more settled conditions, and more employment if the basic industries and services are treated as the community services that they are and are put under state ownership," he said.

The wartime organization of industry, with its numerous controls and "terrible bureaucracy," as the Tories called it, had in fact saved our freedom and democracy.

No one, whatever his politics, would say we could have done it in any other way.

Sir Stafford cited the "surprising progress of Soviet Russia" as an example to show that some form of centralized planning and control helps and does not retard efficient production.

that when they get through amendments to our motion no one will know where the government stands on the taxation issue.

Irvine's Comment

(Continued from Page 4)

have had enough of capitalism. But Mr. Low parades his Christianity in every political speech. So far as we know the Founder of Christianity was not a farmer and there is no record of him ever having a bank account, so presumably He was not a capitalist.

As a champion of capitalism, therefore, Mr. Low is not a follower of the Leader of Christianity according to his own definitions. Of course, that will not trouble Mr. Low very much, and it does not trouble us at all. We like to watch clowns and political clowns are our favorite amusement.

Back to School Mr. Low

BUT Mr. Low, rhetorically, of course, "would like one of the C.C.F. speakers to tell what they mean by capitalism." Well, if the gentleman will call at the C.C.F. office we shall endeavor to instruct him.

Meanwhile we can not refrain from telling him why farmers are not capitalists. One thing that all capitalists want is profit. In order to have a chance to make profit they must be able to charge more for the product than it cost them to produce it. To be in that position every capitalist must either be able to reduce his costs, or to fix a cost plus price, or both. No farmer can do either. No farmer can control his costs, because transportation, interest rates, prices of implements and costs of all his necessities are fixed for him by others. He is not in a position to add all his costs together, and then charge a price for his products high enough to give him a profit over his costs, because the prices of livestock, grain, fruit, and vegetables are not fixed by farmers.

The price of farm machinery is fixed by the manufacturers, freight rates by the railways, interest by the banks. The farmers fix nothing, except they probably will fix Mr. Low some day. At any rate, for these reasons they are not capitalists. The leader of a national party who thinks that farmers are capitalists has missed his calling. He should really go back to school, not to teach, but to equip himself with knowledge.

An Au Revoir

MAY I say a word to those who have honored me by reading these comments through all the years since the People's Weekly first came on the scene. From my little corner at the head of these columns I have smoked the pipe of peace and written my comments on current topics for over ten years. I regret to say that for some time at least, my duties as a candidate in the Cariboo will make it impossible for me to contribute. But you and I are still in the same fight together as we have been through the years. Do not weary in well doing. Do not wait for some one to prod you into action. Get out and continue the fight for real democracy, conjunctio viribus.

ACCEPTS S. C. CHALLENGE

--- But the Canadian Social Crediter Won't Publish Letter

Editor's Note: In spite of their invitation to "come back for some more" and their offer "to oblige," the "Canadian Social Crediter" has refused to publish the following letter sent to the S. C. editor by John F. Milner. Mr. Milner has now given permission to the People's Weekly to print the letter which he sent to the S. C. publication in reply to their challenge:

Exact Copy for Publication in the People's Weekly.

Fallis, Alta.
March 1st, 1945.

To the Editor,
The Canadian Social Crediter,
Edmonton, Alta.

"The C.C.F. in a Frenzy."
I Don't Think.

Very prominently on page 1 of the Feb. 22nd copy, "The Canadian Social Crediter" challenges "if they want to come back for some more we should be glad to oblige."

As the contributor to the People's Weekly of the matter concerned I accept your offer.

May I say at the outset that the originating cause of my action in forwarding the press material in question for publication was a letter published in the Edmonton Bulletin on Jan. 20th, signed by Major Douglas written in support of a previous statement of Mr. Norman Jaques, M.P., which "throws doubt upon the race of the founder of Christianity." In other words in support of the Nazi anti-Semitic propaganda of Germany that Jesus was a Galilean Gentile and not, as the Bible declares, a Jew, that is to say a descendant of Jacob of the House of David.

In your editorial, as every reader of the People's Weekly who reads it must recognize, you do not attempt to answer what was printed in the People's Weekly.

Very lamely you attempt to excuse certain S. C. anti-Jewish prejudices as being held solely against Jewish financiers.

As a matter of fact if you refer to that C.C.F. literature which Mr. Aberhart used extensively in 1935 you will find that among "The Fifty Big Shots" or "Monied Barons" enumerated therein, who own or control the economic life of all Canadians, that persons of Jewish origin are conspicuous by their absence.

But what about the other quotations taken at random from the writings of Major Douglas and

reproduced in the People's Weekly such as, I quote: "A satisfactory reformation of the monetary and political systems would be fatal to the aspirations of the 'Jewish race.'"

"Many individual Jews are... a pattern of good behaviour, yet I should require more evidence than I have been able to acquire that these... are not... open to a charge so grave that it has only to be understood for it to be realized that the Jew is a menace," etc., etc.

Or again, "The Jewish race is a cuckoo race, etc., etc."

Or again: "The Jew has no culture... he is the parasite upon and the corruptor of every civilization in which he has obtained power."

Mr. Editor, your excuse that the Major wrote to Hitler in the interests of world peace with such Nazi national and anti-national prejudices in his mind appears to me to be a very lame excuse on your part.

You note in the above remarks that it was not the Jewish financiers or as Mr. James says, "individuals who incidentally bear Jewish names," but the Jewish race that Major Douglas condemns.

I notice that in your editorial you use the words, "The Canadian Social Credit Movement."

It would appear to me that your only way to disassociate yourselves from the sentiments quoted above is to disassociate yourselves from Social Credit outside Canada. This, for a time, you appeared to do. Recently it has been very evident that you are still operating under Douglas control; and so it would appear to me that "Canadian Social Credit" is irrevocably attached to international Social Credit which would appear to me to be almost identical with "National Socialism" in its economic and political professions and practices.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) JOHN F. MILNER.

P.S. I am sending a copy of this reply to your challenge to the People's Weekly for the information of their readers.

(Signed) J.F.M.

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A REVIEW OF C.C.F. POLICY AND HISTORY

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15 MILLION FOR BONDHOLDERS

(Continued from Page 1)
our relations with the bondholders.

1. As a result of the default in the payment of principal and interest in 1936, there was a drastic drop in the price of all Alberta bonds and a large number of holdings were sacrificed at prices that ran all the way from a little more than half the face value to sixty or seventy per cent.

Many of these sales were made necessary by the need of the people who held the bonds. These holders had bought their bonds with their limited means because they believed that such an investment constituted a completely safe place to put their meagre funds, and to get a greater return than could be obtained by keeping their money in a savings account in a bank. Very few of these people bought the bonds with any idea of keeping them for twenty or forty years. They regarded them as a liquid asset out of which they expected to get their money at any time.

Distressing Cases

Mr. Roper contended that "these people sold at the depressed prices caused by the government's default. Some sold because they had to, some because of panic engendered by the natural if mistaken belief that if they didn't get what they could out of them then they might not get anything at all. All who did sell at the depressed prices lost money they could not afford to lose. The number of such persons was considerable. A number of distressing cases were brought to my own attention. We think that the government might explore the possibility of having at least part of the proposed bonuses paid to such former bondholders who can furnish proof of sale at depressed prices."

Speculating

"Bonds which were disposed of under these conditions were bought by people who could afford to speculate, by people who could afford to buy at something a little better than half the value and hold the bonds for just such a break as they are getting now," he claimed. "Not only so, but because they bought at a price far below par, they have obtained an interest rate on their money that was

highly satisfactory, even at the reduced rates imposed by the government. These fortunate speculators are thus obtaining three important advantages from the refunding scheme.

"(a) They have received a good interest yield since they bought the bonds. For example, a 6% \$100 bond bought for sixty dollars, and upon which 3% was paid, gave a yield of 5% to such a purchaser.

"(b) They have had the value of their investment greatly increased. If they bought at \$60 they can now sell at a clear profit of \$40, or 66 2/3%.

"(c) They will now get a substantial bonus to compensate them for a loss which the previous holders suffered.

Discrimination

"2. Even in the case of those better-fixed persons who held bonds before 1936 and could afford still to hold them, there appears to be discrimination in favor of those who have already benefited most. The holders of 6% bonds have been receiving 3% interest. In our view that is enough in itself. But these holders of 6% bonds who have been receiving 3%, are now to be given a bonus of \$9.00 per hundred, while the holders of the 4% bonds, who have been receiving only 2% interest will get a bonus of \$6.00. I appreciate the fact that those who bought 6% bonds may have paid slightly more for them, but they have been getting more interest, too. It seems to us that in working out this bonus scheme the amounts should have been reversed."

No Bargain

"Now with respect to the terms of the refunding scheme itself, I want to say very emphatically that in our view it is no bargain for the province," Mr. Roper declared. "No wonder the bonds have advanced in price," he said. "I venture the prediction that when the process of refunding of provincial and even of municipal debt is completed throughout the Dominion, Alberta at 3 1/2% will be paying top rates. We certainly need have no fear of the bondholders not accepting the proposal. From their point of view it is a handsome offer.

"From the point of view of the people of the province the picture is not so bright. Under ordinary conditions it is reasonable to expect that this province, the richest in Canada, could not obtain money with which to refund its debt at a rate not greater than 3%. If we pay 3 1/2% on say, \$100,000,000 for 20 years—and that is a conservative estimate—the people of the province will have paid out \$10,000,000 more than they should have paid. This or any greater or lesser amount that may thus be involved represents a definite loss to the people of the province."

Referring to the payment of

the bonuses amounting to \$8,400,000, Mr. Roper said, "We are opposed to the government depleting surplus funds to make this payment in cash. In the estimates the government is providing for the payment of 6 1/2 million dollars for interest and debt retirement. The addition of \$8,400,000 in bonuses would make the payments to bondholders amount to 15 million dollars. We see no need for the government to pay out any such huge sum at this time when it must quibble over such small amounts as those required for the payment of medical expenses of old age pensioners.

Could Build Homes

"We don't necessarily subscribe to the dire predictions of bigger and better depressions predicted by the Leader of the Independents in his address on Monday," the C.C.F. Leader declared. "Indeed," he reminded the house, "if the people of Canada have the foresight to elect the right kind of a government there won't be any post-war depression! But we can't be sure that that will happen and this province may find itself in need of \$8,400,000, and more, in the next two or three years. Already there is a serious housing problem in the cities of the province. Service men and their families already returning can't find homes to live in. Hundreds of other families are in the same position. Hundreds of others are living in crowded and unhealthy quarters. Now the \$8,400,000, which the government proposes to pay to the bondholders out of accumulated surpluses, would build more than two thousand, \$4,000 homes. If these homes were sold at cost, or very slightly above cost, on easy terms at not more than 4% interest, the government would obtain a return that would enable it to pay the interest on the \$8,400,000 and retire the debt over a number of years.

Not in Cash

"We therefore take the position that the bonuses to be paid to the bondholders should not be paid in cash, but should be given in the form of callable bonds or treasury notes or certificates, and that the government should invest the money in such a self-liquidating project as a housing scheme to bring the immediate and future benefits of the people of the province."

Two Kinds of Debt

Mr. Roper said he was aware of the fact that, "there may be some who will say that this is advocating an increase in debt when the government is trying to reduce it. But there are two kinds of debt, one in which there is no corresponding asset credit, or at least no asset that is realizable or self-liquidating, and the other in which there is a realizable asset. To assume a debt obligation at reasonable rates of interest in connection with a plan to build homes for the people is in every way justifiable. Not only may we thus provide the homes the people need, but the scheme takes care of debt charges and eventually liquidates the debt itself.

"If the amount of the bonuses which it is now proposed to pay the bondholders had been paid in interest additional to that which was paid during the past nine years, it would have made the total average rate less than that at which it is now proposed to refund the entire debt. Therefore we will not oppose the payment of a bonus, although we object to it going to those bondholders who have already profited enormously from their investment."

"We do, however, oppose the payment of the bonus in a lump sum in cash. The huge sum of money with which it is proposed to make such a cash payment is needed in the province for housing or other post-war needs. We believe it should be kept here for those purposes," the C.C.F. Leader emphasized.

YOUTH TOMORROW

BY THE CCYM - THE YOUTH SECTION OF THE C.C.F.

RECENTLY someone asked me

exactly why I belonged to the C.C.F. That question provoked a little soul-searching and eventually I came to the conclusion that the reasons go deeper than political ideals, important though they are. The term "socialist" implies not only a person who subscribes to a certain political theory but one who possesses a certain philosophy of life. Socialism is the Christian principle of brotherhood applied to public affairs.

To say you believe in democracy is to say that you scorn all feelings of class and racial prejudice; to say

you believe in equality is to say that you reject a

system where one child grows up in circumstances of abject poverty while another is surrounded by every luxury and advantage; to say that you believe in humanity is to say that you will fight against the forces of tyranny and oppression in any form. The principles of kindness and tolerance and fair play are instilled into us when we are children, why should we relinquish them when we come to questions of politics and economics? The philosophy of social responsibility, of loving one's neighbor, of the brotherhood of man, (call it what you like) applies in every sphere of life. That is the philosophy behind the C.C.F. and the C.C.Y.M. That is the reason I belong.

Keeping Up With the C.C.Y.M.

CAMROSE

The newly-elected slate of officers for the Camrose C.C.Y.M. is: President, Merle MacPhee; Vice-President, Eric Ness; Secretary-Treasurer, Mary Arnskov; Reporter, Carol Sligh. Our second meeting in January was held at Mary Arnskov's. The group went to a hockey game following a short business meeting.

The highlight of the February activities was a Progressive Supper. "Scrumptious" courses, at five homes, were quickly eaten up by about a dozen hungry CCYMers. A number of visitors were present whom we hope to be calling CCYM members soon. Everyone had a most enjoyable time and we thought it to be one of the best social yet.

Our last meeting, February 27, was a business meeting. A C.C.F. member gave an informal talk to the members present, using the C.C.F. questionnaire booklet as a guide. The Camrose CCYM is finding it very difficult to decide how to raise some money for our quota. If any of the other clubs have some good ideas or schemes

they had tried and found successful, we would surely appreciate suggestions.

CALGARY

The Calgary club is now in the midst of a study on economics under the directorship of Mr. Ferguson, a C.C.F.'er who kindly offered his services. We have a study each meeting and also every intermediate week. This study is very interesting as well as educational and forms a basis for every CCYM member who wishes to understand the economic system of today, where it falls down, and where it exploits the worker. The book we are using is called *Shoe Talks on Economics*. It is easily understood and has questions at the end of each chapter.

The last meeting, March 5th, was held at June Scott's home. Business included a report on the raffle situation which is evidently going along very well. Our membership drive is now in full swing, within two weeks we will be paid up in full.

Alan Pearlman was elected librarian for our newly organized and rapidly expanding library. We are paying five cents per meeting to help finance our library and also are getting donations from various people. We will send further details when the list is made.

C.C.F. Gov't to Consult

(Continued from Page 1)

municipal council for criticism and suggestions. The plan then will be reviewed in the light of these suggestions and finally endorsed by the minister. From then on it is up to the people.

Before any larger municipal unit can be created, there must be a petition from at least 100 electors in the proposed larger unit. Following such a petition the minister must advertise the proposal throughout the area affected. Then, 100 electors opposed to the change may petition the minister for a vote. The vote will decide whether or not the larger unit will be created.

If, however, there is no second petition, the government will proceed with organization of the larger unit without a general vote.

Strengthen Local Gov't

Mr. Brocklebank said the best size of a municipality appeared to be from 20 to 25 townships instead of the present nine townships. The idea is to strengthen local self-government and enable municipalities better to provide necessary services to the people.

"There is only one reason we are considering the larger units," said Mr. Brocklebank, "the welfare of the people of Saskatchewan."

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